amuel J. Tilden. OF NEW YORK. For Vice-President: omas A. Hendricks. OF INDIANA.

ebulon B. Vance. OF MECKLENBURG. For Lieutenant-Governor:

For Governor:

homas J. Jarvis, OF PITT.

For Secretary of State: JOSEPH A. EN JELHARD, Of New Hanover.

For Attorney General: THOMAS S. KENAN, Of Wilson. For Treasurer: J. M. WORTH,

Of Randolph. For Anditor: SAMUEL L. LOVE, Of Haywood.

J. C. SCARBOROUGH, Of Johnston. esidential (Electors or the State at Large

For Supt. of Public Instruction:

DANIEL G. FOWLE, or W M. LEAGH, of David son.

District Electo (5 district -JOHN F. WOOTERS JNO. D. STANFORD, of Dupin RUSBEE, of Wake C. C. ROBBINS, of Davidson P. WARING, of Mecklenburg V. B. GLENN, of Yadkin.

THIRD DISTRICT:

ALFRED M. WADDELL, Of New Hanover. FOURTH DISTRICT: JOSEPH J. DAVIS,

Of Franklin. FIFTH DISTRICT; ALFRED M. SCALES, Of Rockingham.

SIXTE DISTRICT: WALTER L. STEELE, Of Richmond.

SEVENTH DISTRICT: WILLIAM M. ROBBINS, Of Iredell

our subscribers will greatly oblige s by giving prompt information of ny delay in receiving their papers.

RADICAL EXPECTATIONS.

The New York Times of Sunday ast, prints a letter from its "own corespondent" at Raleigh in which it is claimed that the Radical outlook is now much better than it was in 1872. The reasons given for this opinion are, oriefly, the belief that Settle is strong hat the amendments are unpopular; that Vance is weak; that the Radicals are harmonious; beause the Legislaure has been Democratic since 1870 ecause the transmontane counties vill be canvassed, and seventhly and astly, because Brogden, the white man, was nominated for Congress in stead of Hyman, the negro. How litle an opinion, based upon such stuff as this is worth, our readers know ful

But the Times correspondent would not be happy with a simple assertion of his belief; a few "figures" must also be flung in, we suppose, in deference to the popular belief that "figures do not lie." And so he fortifies his words with figures and tells us what the Radicals hope to do by Congressional Dem.

dest agreed to all a	Majority.	Majority.
First District	700	
Second District	10,000	
Third District		700
Fourth District	700	
Fifth District	****	800
Sixth District	4 * * * * *	2,500
Seventh District		2,000
Eighth District	***	2,000
Total	11,500	8,500
Republican Majority	3,000	
In order to see	what the	se above

figures are worth we print below the majorities for Representatives cast, at gressional Districts:

	Rep. Majority.	Dem. Majority.
First District		1,088
Second District	8,113	
Third District	*****	1,287
Fourth District		1,618
Fifth District		1,620
Sixth District		5,298
Seventh District		11,372
Eighth District		4,240
Total	8,113	26,522
Democratic Majority		
in whole State		18 400

Which set of figures is to be relied on, the set that shows what the Democrats actually did do or the set that shows only what the Radicals hope to do? It is further to be noted that the vote cast in 1874 was the largest Democratic vote ever cast in the State. In 1868 Seymour received 84,090. In 1870 Shipp received 88,022. In 1872 Merrimon received 96,669; and in 1874 the aggregate Democretic vote for Congress was 108,227. If with this proof before their eyes of the constantly increasing strength of the Democratic party in North Carolina, our Radical friends can find any consolation or

quite content. The fact is, the figures of the Times. correspondent are all wrong and so are the reasons he gave for the hope he has of radical success. Settle is not strong, Vance is not weak. The amendments are not unpopular and Brogden's nomination does not add any strength to the party. There is no loubt we have a clear majority in the State, all we have to do is to bring all

amusement in their cyphering we are

THE AMENDMENTS-LET THEM

The amendments proposed to the ourth article of the Constitution, among other things, materially change the jurisdiction of magistrates and for this reason are very important. Under the Canby Constitution as it now stands magistrates have "exclusive original jurisdiction of all civil actions founded on contracts where the sum demanded shall not exceed two hundred dollars and w en the title to real estate shall not be in controversy and of all criminal matters arising within their counties when the punishment cannot exceed a fine of fifty dollars or imprisonment for one mouth." If the amendments shall be ratified the juris diction of magistrates in such cases will no longer be "exclusive" original jurisdiction, as other courts will also have jurisdiction to hear, try and determine such cases. We who live in negro counties and under negro magistrates and magistrates elected by negroes, do not need to be told that an amendment which prevents such magistrates from being the only power that can try and determine such cases is a good amendment and one much needed. If the amendments shall be ratified other courts, courts that know some law and have regard for both the law and the rights of suitors, can try

a trial before a negro justice. But this is not the only change that is made in proceedings before magis trates' courts in favor of an honest intelligent administration of justice between man and man. Under the Canby Constitution as it now at and if the party in a civil action, against whom a negro justice gives judgment, desires the case tried before the Su--. I perior Court, he can have it done only

such cases without requiring parties

on the judgment is for more than 'y-five dollars. If the judgment os for twenty-five dollars or less the Superior Court upon an appeal can pass only upon the questions of law involved and not upon any question of fact. The proposed amendments give, in such cases, the right of appeal no matter what the amount of the judgment may be and the Superior Court has the right to rehear the case upon all matters of fact as well as upon mere matters of law. In other words, the parties have a right under the amendments to have a fair intelligent trial before a court having a competent knowledge of law and of legal proceedings no matter how small may be the amount of money involved.

Justice is justice and right is right whether the amount of money at stake is more or less than twenty-five dollars. And because a man is poor and obliged on that account to make small trades it is no reason why he should be compelled to abide the result of a trial before a corrupt or ignorant negro magistrate. The Constitution and amendments ought to be made for the poor and rich alike; if they favor any body they ought to favor the poor, there being very little danger that men with money will not beable to take care of themselves. We are as much opposed to having one court for the rich and another for the poor as we are to having one law for the rich and another law for the poor. Money ought not to destroy men's equality before the law. Let the amendments be ratified then.

The amendments further provide that in case of a vacancy in the office of Judge it shall be filled by the appointment of the Governor only until the people can have an opportunity to make an election. Under the construction put upon the Canby Constitution by the Radical Supreme Court, the Governor can fill the vacancy for the whole of the unexpired term. Indeed, Judge Cloud still holds office by virtue of an appointment mode by Governor Holden in 1868. Hereafter, however, if the amendments be ratified no Gov ernor's Judge can hold office longer than two years for the reason that there is an election every two years at which the people themselves will have the right to fill all vacant judge-

The amendments also provide an easy onstitutional mode for the removal of mentally or physically incompetent judicial officials. Now there is no power of removal in such cases, as impeachment follows crime only and not mere incopacity. There certainly ought to be such power, and the fact that the remedy proposed is precisely the one our forefathers adopted only adds to its value.

lower to direct a term of the Supreme Court to be held for the West. This was done at the earnest request of our friends in that section, who naturally desire for the Court to go to them, at Morganton or elsewhere, rather than they should have to go to the Court at Raleigh. Without affecting us, the change will greatly benefit our Western friends. Let it be made.

Our friends in Iredell, so the Statesville Landmark reports, have just concluded a vigorous county campaign. Later in the season another one will be inaugurated when it is expected that things will be lively beyond any thing ever seen in that section. Thus far they have been clearing away the rubbish and preparing to go to work. and so well has it been done that in an ordinary year the campaign would be e nsidered already worked up. But, as our Iredell friends well know, this is an extraordinary year, and as the enemy will find out before November, Landmark says Iredell will be sure to increase her majority largely unless the signs of the times lie most outrageously. Now is the time to organize Tilden and Vance Clubs. There ought to be at least one in every town-

When Mr. W. F. Henderson of the Lexington Central "thinks of the noble men who were sacrificed on the battle field during the late war," he

when the Charlotte Observer And thinks that Mr. Henderson was not one our voters to the polls on election of those "noble men" the Observer

BE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAR-

OLINA. What North Carolina needs and what she must have if she would regain her former prosperity is a good and stable government controlled by certain known and fixed laws. The citizen must have rights. These rights must be known and so must also be known the remedy for their violation. Arbi trary government, personal government, despotic government, the oneman government of uncertain, unknown powers must cease or our State

will continue in its downward course. This being so it becomes all important to know if either of the candidates, now seeking the suffrages of the people, regard the government of North Carolina as a personal arbitrary government to be administered by him. if elected, according to his own despotic will—a will so absolute and so far reaching, that no power in the State may gainsay it. Fortunately, we do not have to go far or an answer to this question, nor does that answer rest upon questionable authority, nor is it clothed in doubtful or ambigu-

Judge Settle has not chosen to leave the people of North Carolina in any doubt as to his opinions on this all im portant question. He has taken the most public occasion to give expression to them. He did so in the face of the first to go through the costly farce of greatest excitement and indignation, aroused solely because of the fact that the then Governor of North Carolina was illustrating those opinions in the administration of the government; and again in the following year he took occasion to express them and most solemnly to enter them of record in the highest judicial tribunal of the

> What then are the powers that Judge Settle has declared, he will carry with him to the Governor's office, if he is elected? That is the question and this is the answer. He has declared that if he shall become Governor of North Carolina he will be practically possessed of absolute and uncontroly able power; that he will be supreme hinder or control him! This is the power that Judge Settle claims is conferred upon every man who becomes Governor of the State.

> The language we use is broad and comprehensive and it is made so designedly. There is practically no limit to the power claimed by Judge Settle to belong to the Governor of North Carolina under the Constitution of

North Carolina. Does any one doubt this; if so, let him turn to pages 811 et seq volume 64, North Carolina Reports and he will there find it laid down by Judge Settle and the other Judges o the Supreme Court that under the Constitution the Courts could not inwith Governor Holden although he had gone so far as to raise an army, although he had suspended civil law and although he had organized a drum head court martial to try and shoot like dogs some of the best citizens in North Carolina. This was in 1870. Six months later he took occasion to express his opinion more elaborately and with still greater deliberation. On page 350, et seq. vol.65, N. C. Reports, it is solemnly entered of record in the Supreme Court of the State that in the opinion of Judge

"All of the physical power of the State is vested in the executive and the judiciary has not the power to call upon the 'posse comitatus' or to 'accept volunteers' to come into collission with a military power called into active service by the executive." So says the Supreme Court record,

as every man may read for himself.

Let us see how this doctrine will work out in practice. If Settle be right, all that Governor Brogden has to do to-day, to make himself absolute monarch in North Carolina, is to call into active service a military power no matter how small and there is no remedy or redress for any outrage he may commit so long as he keeps that military force in the field and no matter how wrongfully it is kept there. He may at his convenience organize a drum-head court martial and go to work shooting all obnoxious persons and there is no remedy. The courts according to Judge Settle, under the constitution, have no power to come in collision with any military force, no matter how small or how illegal it may be, that the Governor may call into active service. He may prevent the assembling of the Legislature The Legislature is also given the He may forbid the meetings of the In a word under the Constitution, if Judge Settle be right, Governor Brogden can make himself perpetual and absolute monarch simply by bringing a handful of negro soldiers in the field. Nor would it be an expensive operation, for a single squad of a single company of Mabson's colored Brogden Guards would be sufficient to overturn every vestige of people's government in the State, if Judge Settle be right.

Is this the sort of government the people of North Carolina want? If not, they must be careful not to vote for Settle, for he has given full fair notice that this is the sort of government the Constitution empowers the Governor to administer! The people of North Carolina want their liberties to hang by no such slender thread.

OUR STATE CAMPAIGN. From all parts of the State, says the Raleigh Sentinel, we hear the most encouraging accounts of the work being done by the champions of reform. Vance in the mountains is making matters so warm for Captain-Judge Settle that the latter wishes he could they have just begun to fight. The again assist Judge Pearson in exhausting the Judiciary.

> In the East Jarvis and Engelhard are making a most vigorous and stirring canvass, and last Saturday, in Nash, the blood-stained, bearing the arms of Hargrove and Henry Berry Lowery, went down before the lance of our gallant Kenan. All our leaders are in the field, and everything indi-cates that victory will crown their ef-forts in November.

Messrs. Manning and Stroud, the efficient delegates of Chatham county in the late Convention, have issued an able and telling address to their people in regard to the constitutional

WHITE MEN VOTING FOR NE GROES-A BITTER PILL!

There are some white men in the Radical ranks who have an aversion to the practical illustration of the teaching of their party. They object for in terms of social equality. They do not like to be put upon the same level with pegroes when it comes to real life. They do not like to eat with negroes or to sit with them. And too, there are white men in the Radical ranks who do not like to vote for negroes for office. Indeed it may be laid down as a general rule almost without exception, that when a native born Southern man votes for a negro to hold office, he does to with conscious shame and dis gust. It makes a white man squirm to vote for a negro. This state of things may be mortifying to the negroes, but it exists for all that : but the poor creatures have many bitter mortifications to bear from the handful of white Radicals who are now their masters Some times, however, they have

spirit enough to take a quiet revenge

and to make their masters feel

that like the worm when trod upon, they can sometimes turn and sting. A very notable instance of this quiet kind of revenge upon their masters was exhibited by the negroes at Goldsboro Convention week. The white man spoils of war; that is to say, Broglen, a white man, was nominated for Cononly one in twenty of the party in the District. The poor negro could not be ours. help that; all he could do was to get in a little revenge, and that was done by nominating O'Hara, a negro, for the position of Elector, thereby forcing every white man in the State who votes for Haves and Wheeler to vote for a negro! No man can escape. To vote for Haves and Wheeler means nothing more nor less than to vote for a negro. That is the whole of it. The people vote for electors and the electors vote for President and Vice President. The master in North Carolina with none to | white Radicals of North Carolina will not vote for Haves and Wheeler, but will vote for the negro O'Hara and his brother candidates for electors. White

> that way? A SIGN OF THE TIMES. It seems strange that in this day and generation of a people deriving its

Radicals of the West, how do you like

to have the negro forced upon you in

laws from an Anglo-Saxon ancestry it should be necessary for a Judge formally to proclaim from the bench the commonest principles of civil liberty and not only that, but that he should deem it necessary to have them published in the newspapers in the various parts of the territory over which he nas jurisdiction.

Strange as it may seem Judge Dick as done this thing. But not a moment too soon was it done, or a moment before it was needed to redress evils that had grown up under Radical rule. What a striking commentary it is upon the conduct of judicial affairs in North Carolina that a Federal Judge finds it necessary to advertise the people of their rights against his own judicial subordinates.

We stop not however to inquire why this thing was not sooner done. are not of that school of men that are forever unnecessarily raking the ashes of the dead past. We pre fer rather to look upon the live fu ture and hail this action of Judge Dick as a sure harbinger of better and brighter and happier days. are of that school that believes there can be no peace on earth save under good laws honestly administered. It is idle to expect men to refrain from acts of violence that are always unreliable when men undertake with their own individual hands to redress the wrongs done them, and that men will attempt to redress their own wrongs when the to himself or to any one else from the law fails to do so, or when the officers of the law themselves become oppressors is both human nature and human

It is with unfeigned gratification therefore that we see evidence of purpose on the part of Judge Dick to compel the officers of the law to cease from their persecutions and oppressions of the people. The dawn of better day is nigh at hand. RULES OF COURT.

ADOPTED AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, HELD IN JUNE, 1876.

Every warrant for the arrest of a erson for a violation of the Internal Revenue laws, must be issued and the case heard by the Commissioner nearest to the place where the offense was committed. It a warrant is issued or a case is heard by a more remote Commissioner, the reasons for such action must be endorsed on the warrant. At the commencement of every trial for crime the Commissioner must advise the defendant of the charges against him-his right to have the assistance of counsel in his defense; and that he is at liberty to refuse to to him relating to his guilt, and that dust. his refusal to answer shall not be used to his prejudice at any stage of the

prosecution. Commissioners must return to the clerk of the court all criminal proceedings had before them ten days before the next ensuing term, and in cases of default no fees will be allowed the Commissioners.

and place, only one warrant must be in issued for their arrest, and only one and bill of indictment must be sent before the grand jury. Where a person is charged with several offenses which can be included in one bill of indictment under different

counts, only one bill must be sent be-

fore the grand jury, unless otherwise directed by the court. If several bills are sent in such cases they will, on set of costs allowed. Deputy Marshals in proceedings pefore Commissioners must endorse a statement of fees and mileage on the warrant in the presence of the Commissioner, and the Commissioner must approve or disapprove the same and

make return to court of the warrants Any deputy marshal, who by threats or promises induces a prisoner when under arrest to confess his guilt, or treats a prisoner with uncecessary rudeness or force, will be summarily discharged from office.

any blank in process in his hands, except in the presence and by the direc-

tion of a Commissioner. In all criminal proceedings before Commissioners returnable to the Court at Asheville, where cases are heard after the 15th day of September and stance to everything in the shape of the 1st day of March the recognizances personal association with negroes upon of defendants and witnesses must require such persons to appear on th and Monday of the next ensuing term. The Clerk of this Court will cause hese rules to be published one time

in the New North State, Patriot, States ville American, Charlotte Democrat, Pioneer and Western Expositor, and also cause copies to be sent to Commissioners, District Attorney and Mar-ROBE. P. DICK, U. S. District Judge.

JOHNSTON COUNTY A friend writing to us from John

'I have noticed in several papers of the State that Johnston is classed as one of the doubtful counties. I would It says: be glad if you would tell them that we are all right, and that there is no danger here. There is more enthusiasm among our Democratic people and they are working hard r than I ever saw before, and we are always successful when our people work I know more than a dozen men in this township who voted for Major Smith in 1872, who will vote against him this year, and I learn that the same is the case all over the county."

Our correspondent struck the nail on the head when he said that we always win when we work hard. Hard work means certain victory. With a strong, his superior brain and his larger pile full Executive Committee of vigorous, of money of course carried off the intelligent, pushing men working in active co-operation with a stirring Tilden and Vance Club in every township gress although his race could number from now until election day, not a vote will be lost and victory will certainly

Another thing that our correspondent says is very true and very worthy of note. He says that whenever a man, who has been indifferent about his political affiliations and upon whom party obligations have rested loosely, can be induc d to subscribe for and read a pure Democratic paper, he is safe for all time to come. Our Executive Committees and our Tilden and Vance clubs will find no more efficient ally ocratic paper. And just here we will mention another fact that is worthy of note. More good can be done by means of newspapers in this campaign than in any that ever preceded it, for the reason that it will be so much larger. Our limited mail facilities compel the mass of readers to take weekly papers and our ordinary State campaigns are too short for such few and unfrequent visitors to accomplish much good. Now, however, the case is different, and we confidently look for very greatly different results. There is not a better "campaign document" than a good Democratic paper.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

That John Pool's appointment as Superintendent of Public Instruction means mischief there is no reason to doubt. In the first place he can hold it only five months and being unfamiliar with its duties connot expect to accomplish any good in that short time. No matter what side prevails Pool goes out in January. The salary cannot be any object to him for it will not amount to eight hundred dollars and that to a man who has handled so many thousands amounts to nothing. If Brogden had appointed Carson, the candidate of his party for the position, it would not have been thought strange because in case of his election it would be a great advantage that he was familiar with the duties he had to perform. Nor would it have been thought strange, if he had appointed Tommy Purpell for although Tommy had been rejected by the people he was strongly endorsed by the Radical party and it would have been received by him as a pretty compliment. But neither of these was taken and the lot fell upon Pool, who can not possibly expect between now and January to make either honor or profit office. We warn our friends that the ALTERATIVE, TONIC, SOLappointment of this man, known to be more odious to the people of North Carolina than perhaps any other man living, means mischief, and they will find it out before November. There is one cause for great comfort, however, in the fact that John Pool's villainies never worked out successfully. He failed in establishing Radical supremacy in the State by means of the Holden-Kirk war in 1870, and his failure iu 1876 will be even more disastrous. Let him do his worst. Nobody is afraid of John Pool now. He is as harmless as a "busted bladder."

A GENUINE NEGRO LOVER! HAR-GROVE!

A correspondent writes us from Oxford that Colonel Hargrove the Radicandidate for Attorney General. said in his recent speech at that "I have been a Republican for seven

years and I would vote for the kinkyheadedest negro in the State before I would for any Democrat in it.' This is the same Hargrove that in a public speech, as the Sentinel states,

thanked God because the Lowery gang answer any question that may be put made twenty-one white men bite the This is the same Hargrove that so grossly insulted the venerable Dr. Wm. Closs and the other ministers and members of the Methodist and other

Christian churches in North Carolina.

And yet this man appeals to white men, to christian men to vote for him Where offenses are committed by for Attorney General. And he appeals two or more persons at the same time too to white men to christian men Robesou county the friends relatives of the murdered victims of the Lowery gang of assassins, to come forward and support him for one of the highest offices in the gift of the people!

BELKNAP ACQUITTED.

And so the Belknap farce has come to an end, the Radical Senate having motion, be consolidated and but one gravely declared him not guilty; not because he was not guilty of the charges brought against him, but because the President in such hot haste had accepted his resignation. It is only another instance of Grant's saving his his friends. He saved Babcock and why might he not save Belknap? One is no better than the other. There is no remedy for these things

save that pointed out by the St. Louis Platform when it demanded "a change of parties that we may have a change A deputy marshal must not fill up of measures and a change of men."

THE DESERTERS! FRIEND. The argument most frequently heard in favor of the election of Judge Settle is based upon the claim he makes to have been the deserters' friend during the war. If we are to believe all we now hear, Judge Settle was the warm friend and companion and champion of deserters. But unfortunately for his argument, the records of the Courts do not show Judge Settle's claim in this respect to be well founded. Very far indeed from the truth is the assertion that he favored deserters, for the records of the Courts show that he prosecuted them relentlessly and mercilessly. Speaking of Julge, then Solicitor, Settle's action in regard to deserters, the Randolph Regulator tells the truth in plain terms, and the Regulator knows whereof it speaks. for Raudolph was in Settle's District

The Captain even sent a bill to the grand jury against one or more women for harboring deserters; one against | Sarah Curtis for harboring Franklin Cross, for example. We will give a few other specimens of the hills sent | The Jacobt Axe, Superior in Shape to the grand jury signed by the Confederate Captain, to show what were then some of the worst crimes in his judgment perpetrated in Randolph; A bill against Adam Hoover for harboring Riley McDowel, charged in the bill to be a deserter, one against Green B Regan for harboring one Joel S. Regan, another against Green B. Regan for harboring one Henry Streed; one against Wm. S. Ward for harboring one John Ward, another against Wm. S. Ward for harboring one Joe Ward; one against Daniel Cox for harboring one John Holder, one against Jacob Haydock for harboring one David Wright. On all these bills the Governor was marked prosecutor by the Confederate captain, so that he did not wait about sending the bills till some prosecutor appeared and forced him to act; but it must have been caused by either that longing for the Confederacy in the latter part of 1863 and 1864 when the bills were sent, which caused him to raise a company in 'heearliest part of the war, or the thought of the fees which he pocketed from these Union men when

Indeed, we are told that when the indictment above named against Adam Hoover was tried at Spring Term, 1854, and a verdict of rendered by the jury, the Confederate Captain, showed evident signs of wrath at them, gave them a lecture on their duty, and when the next case. "State vs. Green B. Regan," was called, he inquired of one or more of the jurors if they had any scruples of conscience about finding a person guilty of the offence of harboring deserters, if the offence was clearly proved; be ing answered in the negative, he let the juror take his seat in the box, and went on with the trial. From the Democratic State Platform.

Resolved. That we earnestly and cordially recommend the adoption by 5 and 7 North Front St. the people of the amendments to the Constitution proposed by the convention of 1875 and thus largely reduce the expenditures of our State and county governments and simplify their administration, so that we may be enabled to establish a thorough and enlarged system of public schools for the benefit of all the citizens of the We place before our readers this

morning another delightful dish of "Salmagundi." Mr. Kingsbury's des cription of Judge Fowle's speech at Raleigh is both interesting and especially well timed in view of the fact that he is to be here next week. Our people have a rich treat before them, Keep the Liver Active.

The above is a sound health maxim. In order hat the functions of digestion, evacuation and egularity and vigor which is essential to the wel eing of both body and mind, the liver, vpor and Intermediate Grades, which we offer whose activity they are dependent for their du performance, must be kept in good working or der. Calome! and blue pills, besides being hur ful mineral drugs, only partially and temporarily rectify disorders or sluggishness of the great biliary gland. Hostetler's Stomach Bitters, or the contrary, a complish thoroughly what the above medicines tall in doing, and are besides a safe as well as poten; remedy for disorders of the stomach, howels and organs of urination, as we as an unceualled general invigorant. They are moreover, a sterling antidote to malaria.

# VECETINE Purifies the Blood, Renovates and

Invigorates the Whole System. Its Medical Properties are

VENT and DIURETIC.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices o strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula Scrofulous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Dis-eases, Canker, Faintness at the Stemach, and all

liseases that arise from impure blood Sciatica, inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Neural gia, Gout and Spinal Complaints, can only be effectually cared through the blood. For Ulcers and Eruptive diseases of the Ski Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Scald head and Ringworm, VEGETINE has never faile to effect a permanent cure For Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaint Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhoea, arisin from internal ulceration and uterine diseases an deneral Debility, VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthers the whole system, acts upon the and strengthen the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulce-ration and regulates the bowels. For Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Nervousness and General Prostration of the Nervous System, no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the VEGETINE. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system. have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their In fact, Vegetine is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only re-liable **Blood Purifier** yet placed before

PREPARED BY H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass. What is VEGETINE?-It is a compound ex tracted from banks, roots and herbs. It is Na tracted from barks, roots and herbs. It is Nature's Remedy. It is perfectly harmless from any bad effect upon the system. It is nourishing and strengthening. It acts directly upon the blood. It quiets the nervous system. It gives you good, sweet sleep at night. It is a great panacea for our aged fathers and mothers; for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves, and gives them Nature's sweet sleep,—as has been proved by many an aged person. It is the Great Blood Purifier. It is a soothing remedy for our children. It has relieved and cured thousands. It is very pleasant to take: eavry child likes it. It relieves and cures all diseases originating from impure blood. Try the VEGETINE. Give it a fair trial for your com plaints; then you will say to your friend, neighbor and acquaintance, "Try it: it has cured me.

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